

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
FORT WORTH DIVISION

DEBBIE GIBSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

BENJAMIN FRIEDMAN, *et al.*,

Defendants.

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Civil Action No. 4:20-cv-00924-P-BP

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION**  
**OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

In this *pro se* action, Plaintiff filed an unintelligible Complaint and an incomplete Application to Proceed in District Court Without Prepaying Fees or Costs. *See* ECF Nos. 1 and 3. The case was automatically referred to the undersigned pursuant to Special Order 3 on August 13, 2020. ECF No. 4. After consideration of the pleadings and the applicable legal authorities, the undersigned **RECOMMENDS** that United States District Judge Mark T. Pittman **DENY** Plaintiff leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* and **DISMISS** the case **WITHOUT PREJUDICE** pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

After reviewing Plaintiff's Application to Proceed in District Court Without Prepaying Fees or Costs, the Court entered a Notice of Deficiency and Order because Plaintiff had not complied with 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). ECF No. 7. In that Notice and Order, the Court found that Plaintiff's affidavit in support of the motion lacked evidence that paying the filing fee would cause her a financial hardship. *Id.* The Court therefore ordered Plaintiff to either pay the full filing fee of \$400 or file an amended motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* that included a completed affidavit as required by 28 U.S.C § 1915(a) and as provided in Form AO 239. *Id.* The Court set a deadline of September 14, 2020 and specifically warned Plaintiff that if she failed to comply with the Notice

and Order, denial of leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* would be recommended, and this case would be subject to dismissal without prejudice as provided by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b). *Id.* Plaintiff did not either pay the \$400 filing fee or file an amended motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* that included a completed affidavit as ordered.

Whether to permit or deny an applicant to proceed in forma pauperis is within the sound discretion of the Court. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a); *Prows v. Kastner*, 842 F.2d 138, 140 (5th Cir. 1988). Courts should make the determination of financial ability after considering whether payment of the filing fee will result in the petitioner “suffering undue financial hardship.” *Prows*, 842 F.2d at 140. “This entails a review of other demands on individual plaintiffs’ financial resources, including whether the expenses are discretionary or mandatory.” *Id.*

Moreover, “[a] district court *sua sponte* may dismiss an action for failure to prosecute or to comply with any court order.” *Larson v. Scott*, 157 F.3d 1030, 1031 (5th Cir. 1998) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b); *McCullough v. Lynaugh*, 835 F.2d 1126, 1127 (5th Cir. 1988)). “This authority flows from the court’s inherent power to control its docket and prevent undue delays in the disposition of pending cases.” *Boudwin v. Graystone Ins. Co.*, 756 F.2d 399, 401 (5th Cir. 1985) (citing *Link v. Wabash Railroad Co.*, 370 U.S. 626 (1962)). Such dismissal pursuant to Rule 41(b) may be with or without prejudice. *Long v. Simmons*, 77 F.3d 878, 880 (5th Cir. 1996). However, dismissal with prejudice is an extreme sanction to be used only when the “‘plaintiff’s conduct has threatened the integrity of the judicial process [in a way which] leav[es] the court no choice but to deny that plaintiff its benefits.’” *McNeal v. Papasan*, 842 F.2d 787, 790 (5th Cir. 1988) (quoting *Rogers v. Kroger Co.*, 669 F.2d 317, 321 (5th Cir. 1982)). “A dismissal with prejudice is appropriate only if the failure to comply with the court order was the result of purposeful delay or

contumaciousness and the record reflects that the district court employed lesser sanctions before dismissing the action.” *Long*, 77 F.3d at 880.

Plaintiff has failed to comply with the Court’s previous order to either pay the \$400 filing fee or file an amended motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* that contained evidence in support of her motion. The Court warned Plaintiff that failure to do so could result in a recommendation of denial of leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* and dismissal of the case under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) for failure to prosecute or to comply with court orders. Although Plaintiff has failed obeyed the Court’s order, subjecting her Complaint to dismissal with prejudice under Rule 41(b) is not warranted here.

Because Plaintiff has failed to comply with the Court’s order, the undersigned **RECOMMENDS** that Judge Pittman **DENY** Plaintiff leave to proceed in this matter *in forma pauperis* and **DISMISS** Plaintiff’s case **WITHOUT PREJUDICE** pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) for failure to prosecute or to comply with court orders.

A copy of this Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(1). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge’s findings, conclusions, and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district

court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996) (en banc).

**SIGNED** September 16, 2020.

  
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Hal R. Ray, Jr.  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE